

COMMENT OF THE DAY.

Labour's Choice

THERE is an element of good sense in the compromise resolution of the Labour Party National Executive on German rearmament. For the reason that the Executive has moved away from outright support to a policy more in keeping with the present uncertainty over the German problem, it is likely to have much more appeal than the old resolution. There is no basic change in the Executive's attitude; it still believes in rearmament. But when the Trade Union Congress at Brighton earlier this month demonstrated how much feeling had changed on the question, the National Executive had to rephrase its attitude in a way that would ensure the continued support of the conservative-right wing and at the same time not alienate those who fear that an armed Germany will create new tensions in Europe. Now the defeat of the EDC and the forthcoming nine-nation talks in London on Germany and European defence gave the National Executive its cue: if the Governments of Europe and Great Britain have to meet to formulate new plans for West Germany's future, why shouldn't the Socialist parties of these countries meet to determine their attitude on the same questions?

BUT will the new resolution appeal to the majority? The Benvenistes are, of course, opposed to it. They say there can be no compromise on the question of rearmament. They explained their attitude fully in a pamphlet entitled "It Need Not Happen" published three months ago. It offered as the alternative to German rearmament a disarmed but united Germany, assuming that the Russians would agree to the dismantling of the East German regime by free elections. The left-wingers rejected the view that there could be rearmament and negotiation—it must be either one or the other. The inference was that if Germany was rearmament, peaceful co-existence would be impossible.

THE National Executive resolution has been phrased in such a way that it should appeal to the majority of the six million party members who will be represented at Scarborough, for these reasons: it is non-committal, it recognises the generally agreed principle (even if it is a trifle platitudinous) that Germany should have sovereignty and therefore the rights of a sovereign nation, but that rearmament should be effected in such a way that there would be no possibility of a resurgence of militarism at some later stage. It even agrees with the Benvenistes that there must be free elections for a united Germany. But there is an important difference between the views of the two wings of the party. The National Executive want sovereignty and rearmament before German unity. Like most Western statesmen, the Executive believe that unity and also peaceful co-existence are only possible when the armed might of the Communist countries is counter-balanced by a similar strength on the Western side. The Benvenistes ridicule this argument. Only while Western Germany remains unarmed, they say, is there any hope of unity and co-existence. Germany therefore must not be rearmament. Much is at stake in the Scarborough vote this week. A vote against rearmament is also a rejection of the policies of Mr Attlee and the present leadership. It is also a vote against a principle which has been the keystone of British and American policy for Europe for the last four years.

FERRY DISASTER IN JAPAN

1,000 Feared Dead SHIP OVERTURNS IN TYPHOON

155 Survivors Rescued: Four Other Ships Sink

Tokyo, Sept. 27.
More than 1,000 persons were feared drowned in typhoon-tossed seas off Hakodate, northern Japan, this morning.

A train-carrying ferry, with about 1,200 passengers aboard, overturned last night. By mid-morning the authorities had reports of only 155 persons rescued and 422 bodies had been recovered.

The 4,335-ton ferry Doya Maru dragged her moorings at or off Hakodate, the ferry terminal port in Hokkaido, across Tsugaru Straits. She struck rocks and capsized.

The National Railways reported that four Honshu-Hokkaido ferries were sunk and six made unnavigable as a result of the storm which overturned the Doya Maru.

Only four of the fleet were ashore one body after another.

Most of the National Railway Corporation's Hokkaido executives were lost on the Doya Maru.

Passengers on the Doya Maru included 52 Americans. Details were awaited at United States military headquarters. "At mid-morning nine soldiers' bodies had been recovered plus that of one male civilian employee of the United States Army plus two female."

Grim Parties

Grim parties of officials, doctors and ambulance attendants this morning waited on Hakodate beach while waves, still mountainous, slowly brought

ashore one body after another.

Comparatively few survivors were able to swim to safety through the surf after being washed from the Doya Maru's decks.

The ship's second mate survived and said the Doya Maru's anchor chain had broken. The ship first pitched to port, then swung over to starboard before overturning.

Worst Disaster

Already the captain had ordered all passengers on deck, but in the wind and high seas few had a chance.

National Railway Corporation officials said the sinking of the Doya Maru, one of their train

ferries connecting Honshu with Hokkaido, was Japan's worst transportation disaster.

First reports said the Doya Maru had started from Hakodate at 1000 hours yesterday evening. Outside Hakodate harbour she found the storm too heavy and anchored.

The storm's death toll was growing this morning as authorities reported crewmen missing from freight ferries.

Officials said today only eight out of 75 crewmen of the 2,811-ton freighter ferry, Tokachi Maru, had been saved.

The Hitaka Maru, 2,932 tons, also sank off Hakodate. Details about two other freight ferries were awaited.

WEATHER FORECASTER'S ERROR

A miscalculation by weather forecasters was blamed for the disaster which came late last night after the vessel battled against mountainous seas whipped by typhoon Marie's 118-mile per hour gusts.

Reports reaching Tokyo said that according to original predictions the winds would not be strong enough to hamper seriously a ship of the Doya Maru's size and the vessel put out to sea, only to be trapped by the pounding waves.

Survivors of the ferry boat disaster told a terrifying story of confusion and hysteria in a dark night of gale winds and howling winds that washed old women and children overboard. They said the ferry's engine apparently failed and it could not hold to its anchored position in the shelter of the breakwater.

Pulling its anchor in the gale, it drifted out into the strait where howling winds and high seas overturned it.

The ship sank near the shore. Bodies and survivors were washed onto the beach.

Those who reached shore alive wandered about looking and calling for relatives. Some old couples had tied themselves together with strings of their life jackets. Their bodies were washed ashore together.

Panic Below Decks

Survivors told how panic-stricken passengers, trapped in cabins and saloons below decks, fought to get out through narrow companionways leading to the deck.

Before many could scramble out from below, the ship heeled over on its starboard side which hit the water with a mighty splash.

All those caught below deck were drowned.

Miss Asa Sato, 37, who barely succeeded in swimming to shore, described the scene. "There was a terrible sound and the ferry turned over," she said. "I broke open a window in the third-class quarters and jumped into the sea. I swam frantically and reached shore. The third class quarters were practically filled with water when I escaped and I think those who stayed behind were all drowned."

Third Typhoon

The raging typhoon, third to hit Japan this month, inflicted heavy casualties and damage. Powerful winds fanned a small fire into a giant holocaust last night, destroying or damaging 2,900 houses in the town of Iwami in Hokkaido.

Press reports said 85 were missing and 572 were injured as typhoon Marie slammed into the Japanese islands.

In Iwami County in Hokkaido, the typhoon fanned the flames of a village fire which almost completely wiped out the 4,500 houses of the village.

—Reuters, United Press and France-Press.

Baby-sitter Murdered

Springfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 26.

An unknown assailant stabbed to death a 14-year-old baby-sitter and one of the two babies she was watching early today, leaving the police baffled for a motive in the crime.

This Western Massachusetts city was shocked by the third and fourth murders of the year as the bodies of Lynn Ann Smith and four-year-old Stephen Childers were found by the boy's parents as they returned home early this morning.

Roman Statue Found In London

London, Sept. 26.
A Roman statue, representing the bust of a young man, was discovered in the ruins of the Temple of Mithras, which was uncovered recently in the City of London during excavations on a building site.

Suez Canal 'Hitch'

UK Official Flying To Cairo

London, Sept. 26.
Mr Anthony Nutting, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is to fly to Cairo on Tuesday to join in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for Britain's evacuation of the Suez Canal base.

The Foreign Office announced today only 24 hours after stating that Mr Nutting would be in the British delegation to the nine-nation conference on German rearmament this week. The Government's sudden decision to send Mr Nutting to Cairo surprised diplomatic quarters here. It is believed that the last phase of the negotiations has produced some unexpected though minor difficulties.

Official sources indicated that Mr Nutting was going to Cairo to meet the need for a British Minister to be on the spot to take final decisions. They said there were no serious last minute complications and that it was hoped the full agreement would be signed within a week of Mr Nutting's arrival.

Mr Yoshida In Canada

Vancouver, Sept. 26.
Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida arrived at the international airport in Vancouver, B.C., at 1032 a.m. (1932 GMT) today to begin a 50-day goodwill tour of six nations.

The 78-year-old Japanese leader was met at the airport by Fisheries Minister, Mr James A. Sinclair, retiring Canadian Ambassador to Japan, Mr R. W. Mayhew and the Ambassador-designate to Japan Mr Thomas C. Davis.

Also welcoming Mr Yoshida was Japanese Ambassador to Canada, Dr Koto Matsudaira and the British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Esler Dening who is en route to Tokyo to assume his post.

Prime Minister Yoshida's three-day Canadian tour launches a goodwill trip to the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

Volcano Becomes Violent

Auckland, Sept. 26.
Mount Ngauruhoe, entering another spectacular stage in its biggest eruption, is now hurling great showers of ash and rock from its crater at short intervals.

At Taumaranui, 30 miles north, detritations from the volcano sound like thunder. The police there report that windows have been rattling and houses have been shaken.

Russians Afraid

The Russians are afraid. And there you have a picture of a world full of danger with great nations whose minds are turned to fear. Surely it is worth while to try and make an effort to break down that fear.

Attlee's Speech

The leader of the Labour Opposition, Mr Clement Attlee, said today it was now time to bring "People's China" into the United Nations.

"We think the present Chinese Government should occupy that seat assigned to her in the United Nations," he said.

Addressing the rally after Dr Summerskill, Mr Attlee said there was a case for postponement while the Korean war was going on. Now was the time to bring her in.

He also said: "Either you are going to have co-existence or you will have war."

"The opposite of co-existence, I suppose, would be co-death," he said. "If you have another World War with hydrogen bombs, you are going to break down civilisation. What we saw in Moscow convinced us of the possibility of co-existence."

CO-EXISTENCE POSSIBLE

Mr Attlee said: "I do not suppose for a moment we were able to convince the rulers of Russia that our free social democracy is better than their totalitarianism any more than they would convince us. The most we could do there is to try and persuade people that although there are these differences, there is the possibility of co-existence."

Mr Attlee said in China there was a democratic rule but by common consent it was a very honest rule. He said the Communist Government was performing things for the people that had never been done before.

"There have been changes that give hope to the poorer people in China," he said. "There is a government there with which we ought to try to understand—it is understanding that is needed."

"China has suffered very many years of warfare. The people are pretty tired of it. They have peace now but they are apprehensive of war. The Chinese are afraid of being attacked by the Americans. The Americans are afraid of being attacked by the Chinese."

DR EDITH SUMMERSKILL ANNOUNCES: Malenkov, Chou En-lai Invited To Britain

Scarborough, Yorkshire, Sept. 26.
Dr Edith Summerskill, Vice-Chairman of the Labour Party and a member of the recent Labour delegation which toured Russia and China, said tonight she had invited Mr Georgi Malenkov and Mr Chou En-lai to Britain next year.

Dr Summerskill said neither Mr Malenkov nor Mr Chou declined the invitation. "Mr Malenkov said with a twinkle in his eye, 'If I agree could you promise me a visit,'" she said to him that unfortunately we are not yet the Government but we probably shall be next year," said Dr Summerskill.

IMMENSE TASK

He said there was an immense task before Britain in this regard because "I think in this country we are comparatively free from some of the emotionalisms which afflict other countries."

"We stand somewhere between the extreme of Communism on the one hand and the extreme of capitalism on the other. We

they had a civil war and they won it. They drove General Chiang Kai-shek and the other gang—a pretty corrupt gang—off the Chinese mainland into Formosa where they are protected by another power."

Mr Attlee said he did not believe the Chinese government was a Russian puppet and that more effort should be made to arrive at a peaceful solution of world problems.

Anti-Nazi Protest March

Scarborough, Sept. 26.
Men dressed as Nazi Storm troopers wearing steel helmets and jackboots marched at the head of a procession of about 200 women and children through the streets here tonight as delegates arrived from the British Labour Party conference which opens here on Monday.

At the rear of the procession, women carried a banner saying "Don't arm the Nazis." Others carried crosses with the names "Auschwitz," "Belzen" and "Buchenwald" attached to them.—Reuter.

STAVING DESPERATELY

The Labour Party's first annual delegate conference opens today with Socialist official leaders staving desperately to avert defeat on their policy of "arms for West Germany."

Conference endorsement or rejection of this policy, which has caused the biggest Labour clash of many years, is likely to hinge on a relative handful of votes out of a total poll of more than six million.

(Contd. on back page, Col. 3)

Severe Reverse For Attlee

Mr Attlee's hopes of getting his Opposition Party to approve German rearmament suffered a severe reverse today on the eve of the Party's annual conference.

Conference delegates from two big unions—the National Union of Railwaymen with 302,000 conference votes and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied workers with 200,000 votes—reaffirmed their opposition to arms for Germany.

The third big Union which has gone on record in the past year against German arms—the 627,000-vote Amalgamated Engineering Union—postponed taking a final stand until tomorrow, but it too was expected to hold the anti-arms line.

Meanwhile, Mr Aneurin Bevan, leader of the Left Wing Labour faction, opposed to German rearmament, met his followers to draw up battle lines for Tuesday's debate on the issue that has divided Britain's Opposition Party down the middle.

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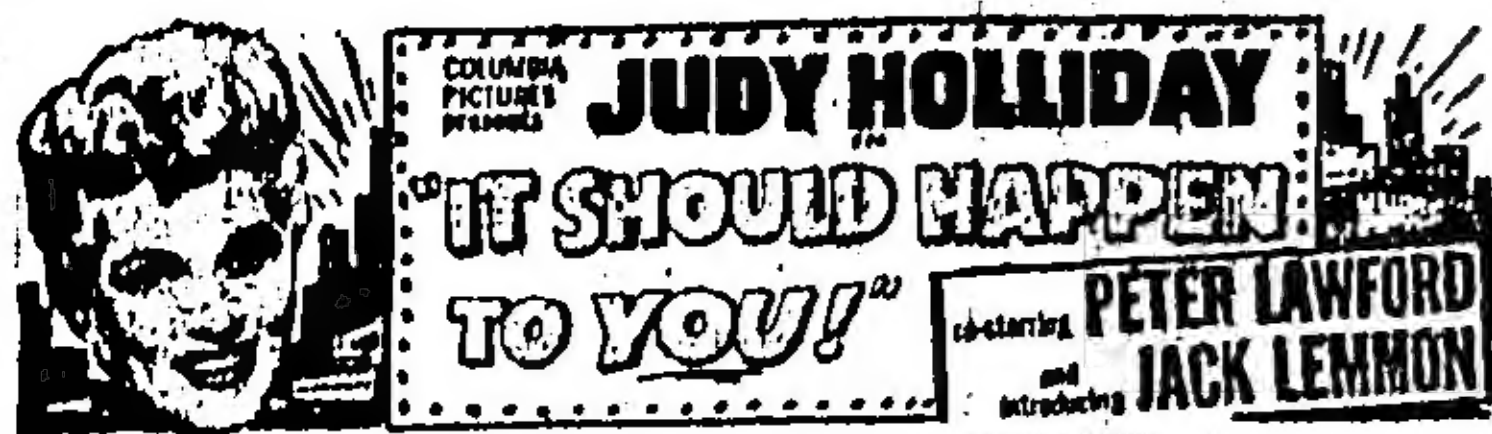
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A breathless tour of Paris and inspiring view crossing
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ALSO: "MONTMARTRE" in TechnicolorTO-MORROW: Henry Fonda & Annabella in
"WINGS OF THE MORNING"

DISARMAMENT PLAN

No Indications That
U.S. And Russia Will
Break Deadlock

Washington, Sept. 26.

High American officials said today that they saw nothing to indicate that the United States and Russia could break their deadlock over President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace plan.

They anticipate that the next big test of the Soviet position in the United Nations will show no change in Russia's demands that atomic weapons be outlawed first.

The width of the American-Soviet split was revealed on Saturday with publication of all the written communications exchanged by the two countries in nine months of secret negotiation.

The United States views the President's plan as a "modest" start that could lead to world disarmament if the Russians would keep step with sincere co-operation.

But this government has no faith in what it described as "paper promises" that the Russians would not use atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

WORLD OPINION

With publication of the documents, each side in effect appealed to world opinion.

Officials here conceded there was propaganda in the Russian position. They said it unduly looked attractive to many people in the world who feared a war of super-weapons between East and West. But these officials insisted that the Soviet proposal for a disarmament agreement was "not safe." In one of the documents, the United States said it was ready to back "any effective plan for disarmament." It added, however, that it was not ready to trade its atomic arsenal for a promise "which can be broken without notice."

The United States already has announced that it is going ahead with other nations on the President's plan to share some atomic materials for peaceful purposes. If the programme moves along successfully, there is a chance Russia might join it later. But American officials are pessimistic about even that possibility.—United Press.

M.P.s' Return
To London

London, Sept. 26.

A five-man British Parliament mission, which covered 20,000 miles in a goodwill tour of the Far East, arrived back here today.

The delegation—three Conservatives and two Labour Party members—visited Malaya, Borneo, Ceylon, Hongkong and Singapore.

One of the members, Sir Robert Boothby, a Conservative, said that his reaction to the tour was one of "tremendous heart and optimism." "We found everyone in much better heart than I had expected," he said. "In Malaya the emergency is no longer having any effect on the economy. The thing is not beaten but is certainly under control."—Reuter.

U.N. Patrols
Stopped By
Israelis

Jerusalem, Sept. 26.

Major-General E. L. Burns, Chief of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Commission in Palestine, said today he would not object to Israeli liaison officers accompanying his observers on patrols.

Israel ordered border units last week not to allow United Nations observers to carry out patrols unless they were accompanied by Israeli officers.

U.N. POSITION

General Burns explained the United Nations' position regarding patrols on both sides of the demarcation line and said the difference of opinion with Israel was a legal one.

He reaffirmed the Security Council's authority to supervise the maintenance of the ceasefire agreement pending a final peace settlement and said he was sending a report to the Council on the stopping of UN patrols by Israeli Army units. He warned that the Israeli attitude was interpreted by the outside world as an indication of concealment of aggressive intentions.—Reuter & United Press.

SETTLERS KILLED

Jerusalem, Sept. 26.

Israeli settlers in the northern and southern Negev were ordered today to "carry arms even when working in your own farmyards" following the killing of two settlers and wounding of two others last night in the southern Negev.

Israeli military authorities alleged that well-trained armed Arab bands, commanded by Egyptian officers, are roaming the Negev desert hiding by day and attacking Israeli settlements, communications and vital water pipelines by night before withdrawing across the armistice line into the Egyptian-held Gaza strip.—Reuter.



Mrs. Pandit, first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly (left), with the wife of the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. H. G. Kher. Picture was taken at London Airport where Mrs. Pandit landed on her way back to New York.—Reuterphoto.

TALKS TO OBTAIN MORE AID

French Threat To
Withdraw
Indo-China Force

Washington, Sept. 26.

French and American officials open high-level talks here tomorrow on France's threat to withdraw 170,000 expeditionary troops from Indo-China unless more US dollar help is forthcoming.

The conferences, which are expected to last three days, also will deal with other problems facing France and the United States in Indo-China. The conferees will have one ear tuned to the nine-power London talks opening on Tuesday on West German rearmament.

The United States is expected to give France some encouragement about helping out in Indo-China during the next year or so despite American bitterness over French rejection of the European Defence Community plan.

American and French officials agreed that maintenance of the 170,000-man French force is essential to help stall any Communist assault in the three Associated States of Vietnam. But some American military authorities are disappointed over France's record in trying to build up native forces that could help share the defence load.

HEAVY BURDEN

French negotiators probably will warn that the French budget cannot stand the heavy burden of supporting the 19-division expeditionary force without American dollar aid. United States military assistance to Indo-China was cut off in July immediately following the Geneva truce

settlement. The French will argue, it was said, that aid must be resumed for the largest force standing between Communism and Free Southeast Asia and Western Pacific areas. France also wants to know how much economic aid free Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia can expect from the United States.

France plans a gradual withdrawal of its forces over the next two years and Allied strategists believe it is therefore essential that native forces be trained and equipped rapidly.

GERMAN REARMAMENT

The London talks opening on Tuesday may also have a bearing on the Indo-China situation. French diplomats believe the French public will demand recall of the French troops in Indo-China if some agreement is worked out soon putting arms in German hands.

The US position in the talks was said to be mainly that State and Defence Department representatives "will listen to the French position and make decisions later." The talks were described as exploratory meetings.

The American delegation will be headed by the Under-Secretary of State, Walter Bedell Smith, and Admiral Robert Carney, Chief of Naval Operations.

The French group includes General Paul Ely, French Commissioner in Indo-China; the French Finance Minister, Edgar Faure; and Guy de Chambré, French Minister of State in charge of relations with Indo-China.—United Press.

Nepalese
To Consider
Red Proposal

Kathmandu, Sept. 26.

Mr. D. R. Regmi, Nepalese Foreign Minister, said today Nepal was ready to give serious consideration to opening diplomatic relations with China.

He said he welcomed the recent statement by the Chinese National Congress in Peking by Mr. Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, that China was prepared to have normal relations with Nepal.

"We are willing to give serious thought to the proposal whenever it reaches us," Mr. Regmi said.

Nepal, which has a 500-mile long frontier with Tibet, still maintains a "vakil" (diplomatic representative) in Lhasa under a treaty of 1856, but the treaty has in effect been repudiated by Tibet, which this year repudiated the 1950 Chinese demand for 10,000 troops (about 2,000 to 3,000) to guard the border.

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Food for discussion



IT DEPENDS ON MR FRANCE

Favourable Reaction To Ike's Tour

Denver, Sept. 26. The White House reported enthusiastically tonight that President Eisenhower received, from the political standpoint, unprecedentedly favourable reaction to his recent Western tour on behalf of Republican Congressional candidates.

The assistant White House Press Secretary, Murray Snyder, told reporters that in the wake of the chief executive's speeches in the northwest and in southern California there was the "best reaction" from the political viewpoint "since he took office."

Mr. Snyder said most of the reports coming into the White House were in response to the chief executive's energetic political pep-talk at the Hollywood Bowl in Los Angeles last Thursday night.

EXTRA STEAM

The basic point of the Hollywood Bowl speech was that Republican campaign workers should turn on extra steam to assure a Republican Congress this autumn.

The reaction of Republican leaders around the country has been tremendously enthusiastic. Mr. Snyder told reporters: "Most of the public reaction goes to the White House in Washington and I have no figures on that, but we have been hearing from veterans in the Party organization by telephone and telegraph."

Mr. Snyder said the President was "quite happy" when he heard from national Republican organizational leaders in Washington who had sampled opinion from their own sources around the country, attempting to measure public reaction to the President's trip.

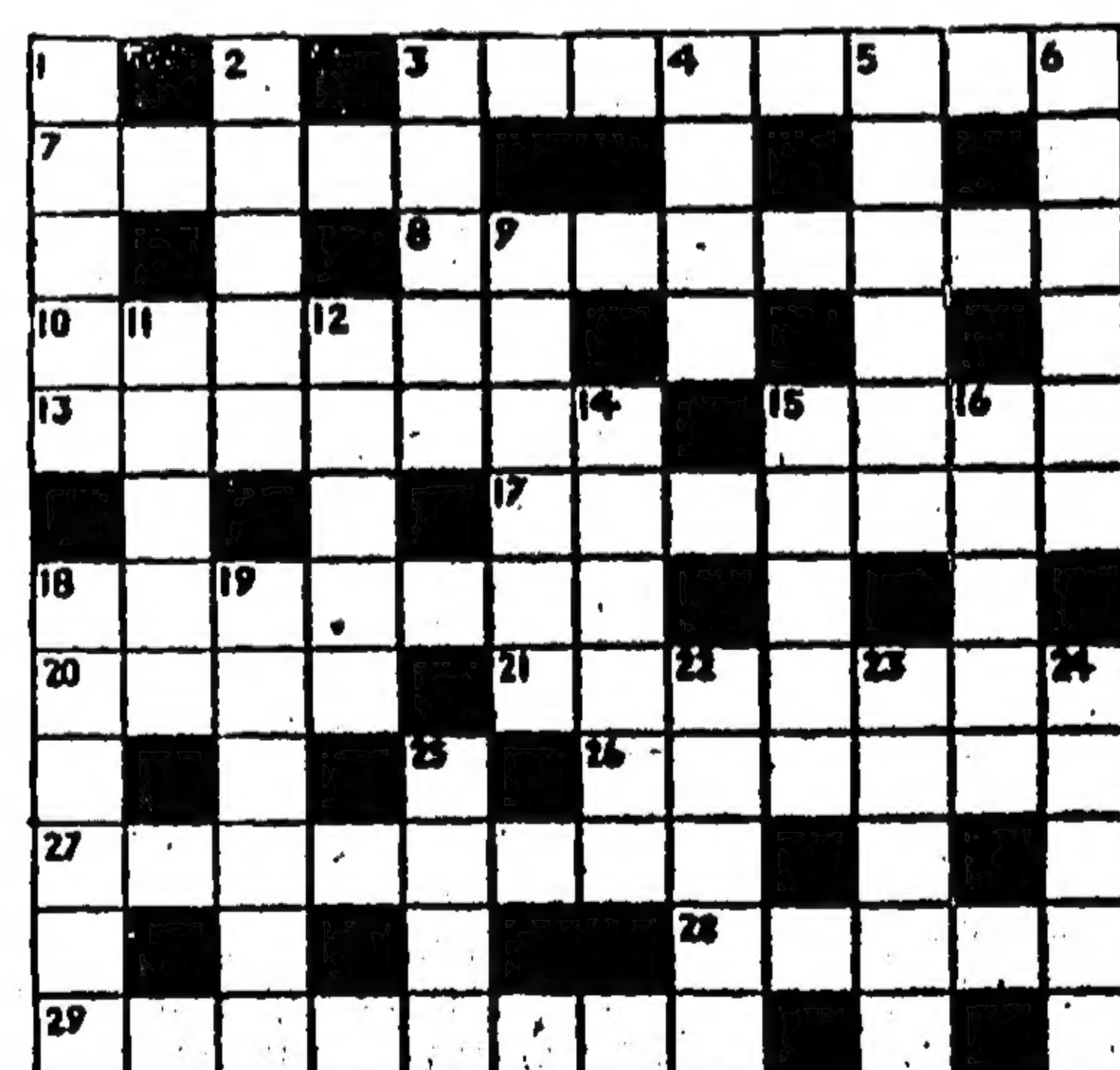
UNUSUAL

"All the reports the President has had are gratifying," said Mr. Snyder. "There has been no unfavourable reaction of any kind from political leaders, which is itself unusual."

Mr. Snyder explained that normally, after a presidential tour, the White House hears from one leader or another some form of "friendly, constructive criticism," particularly in the President's words or schedule may have affected the local political climate.

The chief executive, according to Mr. Snyder, has heard from some Republican candidates he saw during the Western tour, but most of the reaction has come from State chairmen and national Committeemen.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 On the outskirts of a city (8).
- 7 Whole (5).
- 8 Owned (8).
- 10 Strike out (6).
- 13 Withered (7).
- 15 Adhesive (4).
- 17 Royal lady (7).
- 18 Enterpriser (7).
- 20 Medicinal plant (4).
- 21 Narrowed towards one end (7).
- 26 Withdraw (6).
- 27 Suspicion (8).
- 28 Burial (5).
- 29 1953 (4, 4).

DOWN

- 1 Milk product (5).
- 2 Red Indian war-trophy (5).
- 3 Condition (5).
- 4 Military formation (4).
- 5 Contest (6).
- 6 Legs with an elbow (6).
- 9 Wilderness (6).
- 11 Picture-stone (8).
- 12 Make exultant (5).
- 14 Daubs (6).
- 15 Welcome (5).
- 16 Show in (5).
- 18 Barbarian (5).
- 19 Loud sounds (6).
- 22 Male name (5).
- 23 Shift (5).
- 24 Submit to (5).
- 25 Carrying accessory (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Castor, 5. Pinch, 8. Ream, 9. Spiral, 10. Apron, 11. Lass, 12. Mean, 13. Tress, 16. Fossil, 18. Leader, 20. Eyed, 22. Anna, 23. Slaps, 25. Curio, 26. Earned, 27. Gnat, 28. Sinks, 29. Teases. Down: 1. Chairman, 2. Sublime, 3. Oral, 4. Related, 5. Master, 6. Import, 7. Cross, 14. Ear-ring, 15. Subsides, 16. Peaks, 17. Serpent, 18. Ensign, 21. Vault, 24. Sate.

'Dust Money' Strike

Manchester, Sept. 26. A mass meeting of dock workers here today decided against striking in protest at the dismissal by the National Dock Labour Board of eight men who took part in a strike for extra pay for unloading grain cargoes.

The meeting, attended by 400 of the port's 2,500 dockers, also decided that 20 fellow workers on grain ships already striking in protest at the dockings should return to work tomorrow to "await developments."

The dockers passed a resolution backing a special appeal to Sir Leslie Roberts, Chairman of the local Dock Labour Board, to investigate the dispute.

The eight dockers involved lost their jobs after striking for an extra shilling an hour "dust money" for handling grain cargoes.—China Mail Special.

France Produces Surplus Alcohol

Annecy, Sept. 26. The French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, said here today that France produced more alcohol than it could sell and that the Government had to buy the surplus.

The Government wasted about 12,000,000,000 francs each year in "stocking" this surplus alcohol, he said.

The Government now had in stock enough alcohol to supply all the needs of this country for two full years, the Premier said.

This year, M. Mendes-France said, two-thirds of the supply of boots generally reserved for alcohol would be used to make sugar.

He said: "We prefer to produce more sugar, which is a healthy food, and less alcohol, which is useless and often even harmful."—France-Press.

AIR RECORD

London, Sept. 26. A British European Airways Viscount aircraft today clipped two minutes off the unofficial London-Geneva record when it did the journey in one hour 29 minutes.—Reuters.

Dulles Expecting Good Results From London Conference

RUSSIA HAWKING HER ALTERNATIVE PLAN

London, Sept. 26. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned Europe pointedly in a last chance tone today that it is "imperative" the nine-power conference opening here on Tuesday agree on a system for European defence.

Mr. Dulles flew in for the conference expecting "good results." Increasingly evident from a wave of reports coming with him was the likelihood that America may cut back her commitments in Europe if France balks this conference.

French Premier Pierre Mendes-France flew into London airport shortly after Mr. Dulles left and announced, "I am sure it must be possible to reach an agreement here."

Mr. Dulles, who pointedly bypassed France on his flying trip to Europe last week, went out of his way at the airport to make a gesture of friendship to M. Mendes-France. He told French Ambassador Rene Massigli, who was awaiting the Premier, that he would like to call on M. Mendes-France tomorrow at his convenience.

But while the Foreign Ministers of nine nations streamed in to seek this "imperative" agreement on German rearmament, Moscow stepped up its threats in the background and loudly hawked its "alternative" in an appeal aimed straight at France.

TALKS DENOUNCED

"The working population of France demands that support be given to the Soviet proposals on calling up a conference of four powers," Moscow radio said in a lengthy broadcast denouncing the London conference.

"The placing of weapons in the hands of West German militarists would mean to act against the will of the people," it said. "The French people continue to give new proof of their determination to prevent the revival of German militarism."

Mr. Dulles arrived in a constabulary and drove straight from London airport to the American Embassy where he dined tonight with British Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden.

M. Mendes-France arrived in a DC-3 to a greeting by a noticeably small delegation of

More British Responsibility

Washington, Sept. 27. Success or failure of the nine-power London conference is regarded here as dependent upon the flexibility of one man, M. Pierre Mendes-France, the Premier of France.

This does not mean that Washington is looking to France alone to make the concessions and compromise which will be needed from all the participants if the conference is to reach agreement upon a plan to integrate a sovereign Germany into the Western defence structure.

WOULD BE DISAPPOINTED. In fact, the State Department would be disappointed and surprised if Britain did not agree in London to a greater responsibility for the defence of Western Europe than ever before.

But if M. Mendes-France presents the plan which he outlined to his allies a week ago on an inflexible basis, officials predicted that the conference would be a certain failure.

That is in effect the meaning of Mr. Dulles' statement yesterday that Americans cannot afford to gamble their safety and their survival on arrangements and programmes that have no reasonable prospect of providing genuine security.

There have, however, been a number of indications in the last few days that M. Mendes-France will in fact be willing to bargain with his allies regarding the United States and British proposals to restore sovereignty to Germany and bring her into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on a basis of full equality.

RELAX TENSION. These and the tour of Western European capitals by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, have had the effect of relaxing at least some of the "tense" tensions which immediately followed France's rejection of the European Defence Community Treaty at the end of August.

This has given rise to official expressions of cautious optimism regarding the chance of the nine-power conference and the later meeting of the North Atlantic Foreign Ministers coming up with a definitive solution of the problem.

welcomers at London airport and drove to the French Embassy to dine with his own Ambassador, Rene Massigli.

Mr. Dulles and M. Mendes-France will dine with Mr. Eden tomorrow night. On Tuesday night, the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, will play host at dinner to several delegation chiefs.

At the airport Mr. Dulles followed up his Washington statement of last night that America "cannot afford to gamble our safety and survival" by saying of the conference: "I am hopeful that there will be good results—because it is imperative that there be good results."

FOUGHT FOR IDEALS

M. Mendes-France said upon his arrival that the Allies fought in World War II for ideals that they still hold. "This being so," he said, "I am sure it must be possible to reach an agreement here."

Mr. Dulles, bringing "no specific proposals himself but ideas that informed sources say conform essentially to Mr. Eden's, chartered joint Anglo-American strategy with Mr. Eden tonight in preparation for the test with M. Mendes-France.

The penalty for failure, many observers here believe, will be a gradual but sure withdrawal of American men, money and materials from the defence of the continent of Europe.—United Press.

Responsibility

of obtaining a German contribution to Western defence without the revival of either German militarism or Franco-German strife.

The United States delegation plan to leave the details of any new European security organisation to the European statesmen.

But there has been no relaxation of United States determination that in some way or another, with or without French approval, the United States will recognise the full sovereignty of Germany without further long delay and take steps to bring about a contribution by Germany to Western defence.—China Mail Special.

West German Town 'Atomised'

Sennelager, Germany, Sept. 26. A West German town of 40,000 inhabitants was "atomised" today by a "shell" from an American atomic cannon, the fifth day of exercise "Battle Royal," the biggest ever held by NATO.

The shell, "fired" by hard-pressed "Southland" defenders in the eight-day mock atomic war, "landed" in Lippstadt, the organisers of the manoeuvres said. The Westphalian town was ruled out of bounds for six hours "because of atomic radiation" to tanks of the First British-Netherlands Army driving south against Belgian and Canadian forces.

The "shell" was the seventh "atomic weapon" to be used tactically in the exercise which is being controlled by the Commander of NATO's Northern Army group, General Sir Richard Gale.

About 157,000 troops from Britain, Canada, the United States, Holland and Belgium are taking part.

One of the 12 United States Army's 280 millimetre cannons, lent for the exercise, was spotted by "Northland" aircraft hidden in a brewery at Wieden.

The "break-out" "detached" with nuclear missiles. The town was ruled out of bounds for six hours "because of atomic radiation" to tanks of the First British-Netherlands Army driving south against Belgian and Canadian forces.

IZVESTIA SAYS

'Lack Of Unity In Labour Party'

London, Sept. 26. Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, said today the "dominating position" of the German problem at the British Labour Party conference opening at Scarborough on Monday was caused by a lack of unity, not only within the Party, but also within its leading organs.

The newspaper, quoted by Moscow Radio, said: "The policy of the revival of German militarism cannot but lead the right-wing Labour leaders into a greater isolation from the mass of the rank and file members of the Party and to a greater loss of prestige and influence among the British people."

Meetings of local Labour organisations throughout Britain recently had been witness to rank and file members' condemnation of the policy of "right-wing Labour leaders," who, Izvestia said, advocated the rearming of Germany.

At the Trades Union Congress, everything was used to carry "in direct violation of democratic rights," the resolution approving of West Germany's rearmament, Izvestia added.—Reuters.

Call For Helicopters

Karachi, Sept. 26. Slakot, industrial city of 152,000 people, 65 miles north of Lahore, sent an urgent message to Karachi today "for as many helicopters as can be spared" to supply stranded communities in the flooded plain between the swollen Chenab and Ravi rivers.

The provincial authorities in this northernmost tract of the Punjab plains on the borders of mountainous Kashmir, are considering air dropping food and medical supplies if necessary. An air survey of the district was made today.

8,000 EVACUATED

More than 8,000 people have been evacuated from the suburbs to emergency relief centres.

The threat of devastating floods in the Punjab has been temporarily averted by diverting the overflow from three of the four main rivers—the Chenab, Jhelum and Sutlej—into the intricate irrigation system lowering their level to below danger point.

The Ravi, which flows past Lahore, is also believed to have been kept in check by rain-fall and the long embankment built after the 1950 floods.—Reuters.

NYE BACK HOME



Mr. Aneurin Bevan and Dr. Edith Summerskill pictured at London Airport after returning from their journey to Russia, China and Japan. Mr. Bevan is wearing a tropical hat he bought on his travels.—Reutersphoto.

McCarthy Report Will Be Published Today

Washington, Sept. 26. The special Senate committee which studied censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy issues its politically-explosive report tomorrow—capping nearly a month of painstaking inquiry and soul-searching.

While Chairman Arthur V. Watkins said the report would be "judicial" in nature, it was sure to stir up a new tempest when the Senate reconvenes in November after the Congressional elections.

Sen. Francis Case, a member of the committee, said neither Sen. McCarthy nor the White House, which frequently has found itself at odds with the Wisconsin Republican, has been given any advance information on the report.

Some Senate sources predicted that the bulky 60,000-word report will deal sternly with Sen. McCarthy but not as sternly as Sen. McCarthy's foes might wish.

Headhunting Stopped In Naga Hills

New Delhi, Sept. 26. India has ended the widespread custom of headhunting in the Tuensang area of the Northeast Frontier Agency without a single shot being fired, an Indian Government press communique announced today.

The communique said "friendliness, courage and firmness" were the weapons used in stamping out the custom in the wild regions near the notorious headhunting area of the Naga hills, between Assam and Burma.

People of the area had hitherto based their tribal culture and art on the possession of human heads and the warrior who had taken the largest number of heads was entitled to the stateliest tomb after death. Bamboo huts 40 feet long were erected to honour the great headhunters.

The communique said headhunting had come to an end not only through co-operation of the people and enterprise of officers of the Northeast Frontier Agency, but also because of the opening of nine outposts of the Assam Rifles in the area where three years ago there had been only two.—China Mail Special.

Wilson Accused Of Favouritism

Washington, Sept. 26. Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat of Washington State, tonight accused Mr. Charles Wilson, the US Secretary of Defence, of creating a monopoly and endangering other automobile manufacturers by concentrating defence contracts in the hands of General Motors Company.

Mr. Wilson, before he took office, was President of General Motors.

Senator Jackson quoted figures to show that General Motors had increased by US\$1,700,000,000 in the first 18 months of the Eisenhower Administration while contracts awarded to other manufacturers had decreased by US\$399,000,000.

Senator Jackson, who is a member of the Armed Forces Committee of the Senate, said that his figures had been supplied by the Defense Department.—France-Press.

U.S. Air Force Would Assist Formosa

By Robert Udick

Clark Air Force Base, Sept. 27. Brig-Gen. William Lee said that planes of his 13th Air Force would assist in any defence of Formosa if called on to do so.

"We couldn't assist very long but we'd give them hell while we could," he told the United Press.

The exact size of the 13th Air Force is a military secret but it is no secret that it has fewer modern planes than several of the Fifth Air Force's subordinate units in Korea.

However, outspoken Gen. Lee discounted Communist threats.

"While the Communists are yapping and yowling about Formosa you better watch somewhere else for something to happen," Gen. Lee said suggesting Thailand as a likely spot.

NEVER SURVIVE

It was his view that an amphibious attack against Formosa would cost the Communists so much they would never survive.

He said that for the Chinese Communist to invade Formosa they would have to put as much effort into mounting an amphibious invasion there as the Allied did in the Normandy operation in the last war.

"It would cost thousands of men and what is more important to them large quantities of equipment," he said.

Gen. Lee was emphatic in declaring the Philippines is "the most strategic place in this part of the world geographically and politically."

"Take a look at the South China Sea on a map," he said. "You'll see it is the Asiatic Mediterranean with the Philippines as the Eastern shore."

"It and the waters adjacent are the crossroads of trade," he said.

IDLE BASES

The way in which the 7,000 islands of the Philippines are scattered out makes Gen. Lee want some of the World War II bases now idle but back into shape.

However, he said, he has no knowledge of immediate plans to put any of the now defunct bases back into business.

His arguments are that there would be more safety and attack strength in dispersed bases and that the economies of the Philippines would be strengthened by the employment such bases would offer and by the dollars spent.—United Press.

New Aircraft Firing Device

Washington, Sept. 26. The Air Force today permitted disclosure of a new and extremely fast "firing mechanism" for aircraft.

Under development since 1948 as "Project Vulcan," the device shoots 20-millimetre shells at what its manufacturer, General Electric Company, calls a "fantastically high" rate of fire.

The disclosure was made in the company's engineering and scientific publication "General Electric Review."

The article called Project Vulcan an amazing device which was tested in 1953. It fired 20-millimetre shells, were fed into its side from a long trough and quoted an armament officer as saying: "Even though it's simple, accurate and easy to maintain, setting problems are 'tricky' because it is such a greedy creature."—Reuters.

'NEW MALAYAN COMMISSIONER

London, Sept. 26. Mr. Inche Osman Bin Mohamed, the new Commissioner for Malaya in the United Kingdom, arrived in London today to take up his duties at Malaya House.

He succeeded Raja Sir Uda, who is returning to Malaya to become Prime Minister of the State of Selangor. Raja Sir Uda, Inche Osman, was Selangor's first Prime Minister of Selangor before being appointed to London.

His wife, two sons and two daughters accompanied him. He also brought his family to Malaya House.—Malaya Mail.

MRS DEWEY HAS THE LAST WORD

From Evelyn Irons

WHY does brash, bouncing Governor Tom Dewey make a dramatic exit from political life at the age of 52? Why doesn't he do as President Eisenhower wants — and run for the fourth time as Republican Governor of New York State?

Friends of the family are saying that the key to the situation lies with the woman in this case. And the woman in this case is the girl Tom Dewey met in the 1920s, when they were both music students and as poor as the mice in the church where Tom played the organ to pay his tuition fees. They later married.

Mrs Frances Dewey, small, well-groomed, slightly greying, has taken a back seat all the 24 years of her husband's stormy political life. She has obligingly performed such essential career-building chores as 40 handshakes a minute at a reception for Republican women in New York City. She has made the best of life in the hideous official mansion in Albany where, during the 12 years of Dewey's governorship, she has replaced crimson damask walls and navy blue gold-fringed curtains with flowered wallpapers and feminine chintzes.

RACKET-BUSTING

Back in his racket-busting days in the thirties, when Dewey, as special prosecutor, sent to jail such powerful thugs as Lucky Luciano and Tammany Hall boss James Hines, Mrs Dewey did not complain that their two sons had to be guarded and the telephone number frequently changed for fear of revenge.

But now that Dewey is 52 and she is 51, she has been urging him to return to private law practice. Her sons, 21-year-old Thomas E. Dewey, Jr., a Princeton University graduate just about to enter the army, and John, who is 18 and still at Princeton, agree.

It was in family conference with all four as long ago as last Christmas that Dewey decided to pull out of politics. When he finally announced his decision, arrived at "after the most

thorough and even painful consideration," his wife, sitting near him in the television studio, was all smiles. Asked if she was responsible for the move, she said diplomatically, "It was his decision. But the rest of the family concurred. Our boys are very happy."

Twenty-four years in public life have cost Tom Dewey a great deal of money. Four years ago, during a televised campaign programme, he declared that he did not own a single share of stock and had no savings.

He added that his material assets consisted of his farm at Pawling in New York State (some two hours' drive from Manhattan) and a life insurance "which isn't enough, I'm sorry to say."

NOT MILLIONAIRES

Dewey bought Dapplemere Farm—400 acres of rolling New England pasture land—at the bargain price of £10,000 during a short period he spent as a lawyer in private practice in New York in the 1930s. Its dairy herd is Dewey's pride, and both he and his wife know and love every inch of the land. By prudent management they have made it self-supporting, but now they want to expand it and also set aside funds for their own old age and the future of their two sons.

Dewey and Al Smith are the only Governors of New York State in recent years who have not been millionaires. And, as in the case of the Lord Mayor of London, the job is expensive. Dewey's current salary is close to £9,000 a year. When he quits at the end of December he is entitled to a pension of just over £3,200.

If he were re-elected as Governor his salary would be doubled and his pension would be more than £9,000.

But this hardly compares with the estimated probable earnings of Tom Dewey as a lawyer. With his reputation and experience he could make about £70,000 a year.

Dewey lost the presidential election to Roosevelt 10 years later, but the door is still open, and he could run for President again—perhaps in 1960—should he find retirement from politics intolerable.



"SH! HERE COMES THE DICKIE BIRD."

Illustration another incident in the Oiler Family's line of Seafaring. London Express Service

WE ARE A LITTLE WORRIED

By Les Armour

"ANIMALS," reports an advertisement currently enticing Britons to buy an American magazine, can teach us not to worry.

"What bird could raise a family if it fretted over the endless feeding trips? An article in the August... shows how the simple philosophy of animals can enrich our lives."

Always prepared to enrich our life, we are glad to give sympathetic consideration to the matter. But we are slightly unsettled by this idea.

The simple philosophy of the sloth, no doubt, has a certain affinity to ours, and who have had the misfortune to breakfast with us report that we behave with all the sweet reasonableness of a tiger which has just stepped into a hornet's nest.

But these things hardly come into the "enrich your life" category.

More Subtle

As to that matter about the birds, we should possibly not worry either were we in the habit of feeding upon worms. No doubt this learned journal has something rather more subtle in mind.

And that is where we begin to get worried. For it seems to us that simple philosophy of animals is simple for the not very obscure reason that the animals are quite incapable of figuring out any other.

Tigers display tigerishness and pigs, not unreasonably, tend to pigness. (The reader, we hope, will pardon these unhappy words.)

And it would look a trifle silly if a dog were to adopt the philosophy of the hippopotamus. (It is not so much that the international Brotherhood of Hippopotami would object to this intrusion as that the silly dog would probably drown.)

It is therefore to be inferred that what this journal proposes is that human beings ought to behave according to whatever instincts animate human beings. And it does not follow that human beings would then behave with humanity—for that is a very special idea cooked up by philosophers.

Inhibitions

Now what would human beings behave like upon taking this advice?

If we are to believe the psychologists, the results would be exceedingly nasty and of a kind not ordinarily describable in a family newspaper.

We survive, one gathers, simply because we have loads and loads of inhibitions and plenty of maladjustments.

We run this little planet because we have not accepted the simple philosophy of animals. But that is where the whole matter becomes obscure.

For it would seem that human beings were not designed to behave "on instinct" and that what corresponds, in human beings, to the "simple philosophy of animals" is just the complex way in which we do live.

But, then, perhaps we would all be better off playing at being lions?

LIFE SEEN THROUGH RED GLASSES

By DENNIS BARDENS

RUSSIA is a country rich in fairy tales. Generations of children have thrilled to stories of fairy princesses, wicked ogres and miraculous adventures. Such stories have, of course, been altered or abridged to fit Communist theories, but the tradition is still carried on

— among others, by the hand-picked delegations which visit non-Communist countries and return to tell of the poverty, fear, inefficiency and shortages they claim to have seen.

Invariably the accounts published in the USSR echo the current Party line, and

the results are sometimes extremely funny. I have just been reading a moving piece entitled "Soviet Artists' Successful Tour in Canada" by Sophia Golovkina, "Honoured Artist of the RSFSR." She was one of a number of Soviet artists who visited Canada recently.

Details of the tour were arranged by the pro-Russian "Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society," which, like most of its kind, is the spearhead of Soviet propaganda in Canada. Some people must, of course, have attended the concerts given by the Soviet delegation simply to hear songs sung and see dances danced; but, in the main, the audiences were drawn, as one would expect, from Communists and fellow-travellers.

Unconvincing

GOLOVKINA'S article, of course, implies that the welcome everywhere was from representative Canadians, and an unconvincing attempt is made to paint a picture of Canadians longing to take up residence in the Soviet paradise but unable to do so. Actually, if they tried, they would find the Canadian Government would not stop them; their difficulty would lie in obtaining visas from the Soviet Embassy.

At Fort William and Fort Arthur "we learned that the local mayors had refused to let the concert premises for the performances of the Soviet artists."

The mayors, unfortunately, knew very well that such parties are sent abroad only for a specific propaganda purpose.

Funniest Item

DURING the artists' visit to Sudbury, a mining town, the Canadians asked "about the wages of Soviet miners, about mechanisation in the mines of the Donbas and Kuzbas... they were amazed when we told them about the big Palaces of Culture that have been built in all the big Soviet mining areas." This paragraph becomes a straightforward boost for Soviet mining.

Next comes a suggestion that "culture" is almost non-existent in Canada, and that longing for it can be satisfied only at great personal peril. "Speaking of their longing for culture and art, the Canadians told us of the obstacles placed by the reactionaries in the way of progress."

There follows a paragraph about the United States Government's refusal to allow

Paul Robeson to visit the country. "Progressive" art means, of course, art subordinated to Communist propaganda purposes.

The funniest item in this somewhat laboured attempt to distort the Canadian scene is a description of the miners' club at Sudbury. "The concert was given in the miners' club, built with the miners' own contributions from their wages... the hall was packed, but the miners were not anxious whether the galleries would collapse. The club had been built by the workers themselves and they had made a good job of it."

Miners' Hall

THIS is characteristic of the line which Soviet citizens have to take on any favourable pronouncements they may make about their visits to a non-Communist country. Note the implication that only the fact that the miners had built the hall themselves could be a guarantee of good workmanship. The inference is that most places are shoddily built, and that galleries frequently collapse!

One of the most amusing canards put about by a Soviet tourist on his return was the statement by M. Georgi Alexandrov, the Soviet film director, on his impressions of life in Britain, which he visited in 1953. These appeared, appropriately enough, in the satirical journal Krokodil, in February 1954. Of the effect of television he said:

"The ordinary English are poor and are getting poorer every year. To go to the cinema and the theatre is now beyond their means."

Pep-talker

I THINK I must be dreaming, because the other day I queued outside a cinema for 30 minutes because so many people were waiting to see the show; and at unimpressive theatres, where the show is a good one, one must book weeks in advance.

Did Alexandrov know the facts, and twist them, or was he so indoctrinated with Communist teaching that he saw automatically whatever he expected to see? The latter is not so difficult as it sounds.

A party of Soviet citizens is shepherded, say, through Oxford Street and Bond Street, whose shop windows are groaning with goods of every description, from luxuries to necessities. How do they reconcile this with the stories they have been told in Russia about poverty in capitalist countries? Quite simple. Every party has a specially trained agitator with it whose job is that of spy and pep-talker. "There you are!" he says, triumphantly, "shops crowded with goods! They can't get rid of them! Nobody can afford to buy them!"

Once you wear red spectacles everything looks red. Some Russian students, visiting Britain in August 1954, gave the following account of the

statement was read in Russian about the "unanimous conclusion" of the group (a statement obviously prepared and vetted beforehand) in which, whilst grudgingly admitting that their visits to London, Stratford-upon-Avon, Coventry, Birmingham and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Bristol had impressed them to some extent, they found much to grumble at.

One grouse was about "misrepresentation" in the British press. Asked for a specific example, they mentioned an article which had alleged there was an agricultural crisis in Russia. Since, as they admitted, the article had appeared in May, when they were not in Britain, it was scarcely an impression "of their visit."

And as that issue of the paper had not been on sale for 12 weeks, they had obviously been primed on this point before arriving. Moreover, Khrushchev, one of their own top leaders, has officially admitted that there is such a crisis, and has spoken feelingly about it.

Contrast

THE Russian students thought, too, that there was too great a contrast between Piccadilly and the East End of London. Piccadilly being one of the richest and most elegant quarters, it would be surprising if there were no contrast, since no city in the world is like Piccadilly throughout its length and breadth. There there no slums in Moscow? the delegation was asked. Grudgingly a member admitted that there were but of course, they "were not so bad as in London."

An outstanding example of making the facts fit the argument was given in 1953 by Moscow Radio: it set the inhabitants of at least one English town laughing heartily.

In a broadcast "Margate was compared with the Transcaucasian mountain village of Delovoi — before Delovoi got its new hydro-electric power station. Before this extraordinary blessing was conferred on Delovoi the only illumination was by oil lamp, 'just like the light in the ancient town of Margate.'"

Fantastic

IN fact, Margate is lit half by gas and half by electricity. The modern installations include the latest modern gas, mercury, vapour systems, while in summer the town is decorated by thousands of electric fairy lights.

Some visitors, of course, had returned to the U.S.A. and mentioned the gas lights of Margate without any reference to its electricity. But the analogy between a remote village and a thriving coastal pleasure resort is hardly new.

MURDER MYSTERY SPOTLIGHTS NEW PLEASURE CRAZE

London.

A LOVELY young woman is found strangled in a quiet London suburban street — and Britain learns about the craziest fad to hit the capital's pleasure-seeking West End for years.

Scotland Yard men investigating the death of 28-year-old Jean Mary Townsend discovered that two days before her death she had joined a Pyramid Party Club.

By Clement Curtis

Now all London is talking about—and night-lifers are playing at—this craze which started in America where cynics dubbed it "the fast buck game."

Basically the idea is that the pyramid party-goer spends a hectic twelve nights racing from party to party with fellow guests he or she doesn't know, and entertained by hosts they have never heard of. At the end of the period—if everyone sticks by the rules—the party-goer in turn becomes a host and,

in theory, collects the accumulated "cover charges" amounting usually to about £128.

The new game is a variation of the old chain-letter racket which has been ruled illegal in Britain.

In brief, this is how it works. You join a pyramid club, and on the first of the twelve days you go to a party with a friend and pay the host 2s 6d. Seven other guests do the same.

On Day 2 you and the other seven guests split up and go to different parties taking two new guests. This time only the newcomers pay.

Day 3: You ensure that your friends each go with two more friends to a party and pay their 2s 6d entrance fees.

Day 4: You become host to eight guests who each pay 2s 6d. You send this money on to the person heading the party pyramid.

Then you cross his or her name from the top of the pyramid and put your own name and address at the bottom.

Day 12: You are at the head of the list and—theoretically—should get £1 from each of the 128 hosts holding parties.

Never Does

That is how it should work out. But it never does. It only needs a few people to miss a few parties and the foundations of the pyramid collapse.

Before even the first person in the pyramid can collect £128, half-crowns must have been contributed by 1,024 people.

By the time the first eight people on the list have each collected the promised amount, 8,192 people must be involved.

Before this figure can be reached, the system must almost inevitably break down through sheer weight of numbers. There can only be a pay-off if everybody turns up at the right parties.

In a frantic effort to keep it going thousands of people have been charging from party to party, marking up names, scoring off names, looking for new names.

Business men and debutantes, henry boys and barbers often find themselves at the same party. Spivs are cashing in, offering lists of "agreeable" names and telephone numbers at 2s 6d a time.

How and where did it all start? In the dressing-rooms of West End theatres. It swept through the "Anna Lucasta" and "Guys and Dolls" casts.

Two lonely American visitors, not known by name but friends of stage stars, are credited with originating the pyramid plague.

Never The Top

Said one "Pyramid" host: "I expect to get £25, but that may be optimistic, as the man ahead of me who was paid off last night got only £12."

"I think it is rather fun. All sorts of most eccentric people arrive at the house. My place suddenly became full of coloured men, chorus girls, and business men whom I had never met."

A blonde who works in a publishing firm, found three parties going on at the same time in her Chelsea flat. The telephone had not stopped ringing for hours. About 30 people, debutantes included, mostly unknown to each other, were dancing, singing and record playing.

The Pyramid game swept eastwards over the United States from California in 1941.

By 1949 the game was attracting all types of players, many of them professional confidence tricksters. When the craze hit New York, the entrance fees rose to five dollars with a guaranteed pay-off of 10,240 dollars.

But the pyramid game died a natural death, presumably because of the disillusionment of the people lying under the pyramid with no hope of reaching the top.

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HONG KONG AND KOWLOON

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



ONLY FIRST TWO MEN HOME BEAT CYNTHIA EAGER IN CROSS-HARBOUR RACE

The ninth post-war annual Cross-Harbour Swim yesterday provided a brilliant finish to a record-shattering 1953-1954 season of the Hongkong Amateur Swimming Association.

It not only brought another splash of records when the previous best times in both the men's and women's divisions were bettered by the respective record holders, Cheung Kin-man and Cynthia Eager, but also provided one of the keenest competitions in years.

No fewer than 230 out of the 237 participants completed the course and among them were 66-year-old Siu Ting-kuan of South China and 10-year-old Kwan Siu-lin.

Even the Colony's outstanding swimmer, "Man" Tsai, did not have things all his own way in his record-breaking feat. Swimming among the first batch of seeded swimmers, he got away to a good start closely followed by Fortuna's Wong Long-hoi, and South China's Wang Shiu-ming, with Cynthia Eager well in their midst.

At the half-way mark, Cheung enjoyed a slight lead, but anticipating a current swim a little upstream in the second half of the course. The absence of any current put him off the course towards the finish and, 250 yards away from home, Wong Long-hoi was slowly gaining on them.

The Colony's swimming ace, however, turned on full steam in the last 100 yards to touch the Queen's Pier wall in the time of 22 mins. 21.5 seconds to improve on his 1953 record of 23 mins. 18 secs.

Barely one and half minutes later Wong Long-hoi came in from among the anchored frigates to finish up for the second year in succession as an all-time runner-up to Cheung. For Wong a consoling factor was that he, too, had improved on the previous record with his time of 22 mins. 40.1 secs.

It was the third swimmer that came in — and it was a girl — who earned the top honours of the day. She had not only successfully held her own against all but two of the men swimmers, but had chipped off a huge chunk of 3 mins. 46 secs. from her previous record time of 28 mins. 11.4 secs.

Among the non-Chinese entries, A. Tattersall and Aungles of Hongkong Land Forces did extremely well to finish up fourth and fifth respectively.

OVERALL WINNERS

1. Cheung Kin-man (Fortuna) 22 min. 21.5 secs. (New Colony Record).
2. Wong Long-hoi (Fortuna) 22 min. 40.1 secs.

3. Miss Cynthia Eager (VRC) 24 min. 26.4 secs. (New Women's Record).
4. Cheung Ming-hang (Chinese YMCA) 24 min. 38.8 secs.
5. L/Cpl. A. Tattersall (HQ Land Forces).
6. Sgt. Aungles (HQ Land Forces).
7. Woo Kwan Kuen (South China).
8. Chan Shing-chung (South China).
9. Chan Wah-shing (Fortuna).
10. Tony Harding (Fortuna).
11. Lam Lim-suen (Fortuna).

FIRST TEN MEN

1. Cheung Kin-man (Fortuna) 22 min. 21.5 secs.
2. Wong Long-hoi (Fortuna) 22 min. 40.1 secs.
3. Cheung Ming-hang (Chinese YMCA) 24 min. 38.8 secs.
4. L/Cpl. Tattersall, 5. Sgt. Aungles, 6. Woo Kwan-kuen, 7. Chan Shing-chung, 8. Chan Wah-shing, 9. Tony Harding, 10. Lam Lim-suen.

FIRST TEN WOMEN

1. Cynthia Eager (VRC) 24 min. 26.4 secs.
2. Kwok Kam-ngor (Chinese YMCA) 29 min. 51.2 secs.
3. Lam Hong-fong (Fortuna) 30 min. 5.0 secs.
4. Poon Shiu-chee (Chinese YMCA).
5. Tsang Kit-ching (South China).
6. Cheung King-wah (South China).
7. Tsui Shiu-link (Fortuna).
8. Cheng Mun-see (Fortuna).
9. Wong Kar-yee (Chinese YMCA).
10. Kwok Ngan-hung (Chinese YMCA).

OPEN PAIRS SEMI-FINALS

Eastman And Simpson To Meet Rahman And Rumjahn In The Final

A. L. G. Eastman and W. C. Simpson of Kowloon Bowling Green Club and A. R. A. Rahman and U. A. Rumjahn of Indian Recreation Club yesterday qualified for the final of the Colony Open Pairs Lawn Bowls Championship yesterday as expected.

Both the winning pairs came through with easier wins than anticipated—Eastman and Simpson defeating F. X. M. Silva and C. E. Passos by 30-19 and Rahman and Rumjahn accounting for J. M. Gutierrez and B. P. F. Marques by 23-13.

In both matches, the winners took the lead from the beginning and were never headed. Joe Eastman was again in devastating form and the brilliant efforts by F. X. M. Silva in matching his opponent's closely-drawn shots provided the highlight of this match. Eastman's greater consistency and fine support by Simpson, however, proved to be the deciding factor.

In the other game, Rahman and Rumjahn settled down with an eight-shot lead on the first four holes. J. M. Gutierrez and B. P. F. Marques made a strong stand from the 13th to 17th holes when they drew up from 5-15 to 12-15, but wilted after that to allow their opponents to put the issue beyond doubt with a four, a three and a single on the next three holes.

VALLEY TROPHY

Craigswater Cricket Club beat Police Recreation Club by 140 shots to 100 in the second round of the Happy Valley Trophy Lawn Bowls Triangular League yesterday.

The following are the standings in the League:

P	W	L	Agg. Diff.
HKFC	2	2	+0
CCC	3	2	+54
PRC	3	3	-113

YESTERDAY'S SCORES

P	W	L	Agg. Diff.
R. Russell	Wong Yan	10	10
N. Smith	P. K. Lau	10	10
P. Lowe	C. R. Rossetti	25	25
R. Voke	D. C. Lau	10	10
D. O'Brien	A. F. J. P.	10	10
C. Pope	J. S. Landolt	18	18
N. Smith	P. K. Lau	10	10
C. Wilcox	C. R. Rossetti	25	25
A. E. Jones	W. C. Higgs	16	16
G. Goodman	C. M. H. Castro	10	10
V. Veriga	E. O. Barron	10	10
G. Arliss	S. J. R. Scrimin	20	20
H. Yu	S. J. Doe	10	10
W. Phillips	P. K. Lau	10	10
G. Perkins	P. K. Lau	25	25
Ladies' Club	H. K. Kwong	10	10
Mrs. Arliss	Lily Hong Choy	10	10
Mrs. Lowe	B. Fox	10	10
Mrs. Pope	C. R. Rossetti	25	25

IRU JUST FAIL

In the First Division League match between Kowloon Cricket Club and Indian Recreation Club played at Soekopo yesterday, the Indians were defeated by the Kowlooners by 100-50. The Indians were led by A. R. A. Rahman and U. A. Rumjahn.

FIRST THREE ACROSS



Cynthia Eager, Cheung Kin-man (centro) and Wong Long-hoi—the first three in yesterday's Cross-Harbour Race. Kin-man was the winner in new record time and Cynthia Eager broke her own women's cross-harbour record. Cynthia's greatest triumph, however, was her finish in third place—with only two men beating her—in a total of 236 successful swimmers.—China Mail Photo.

Willie Mays And Bobby Avila Win The Major League Batting Championships

The Major Leagues crowned two first-time batting champions today but bid farewell to a four-time king who ranked among the greatest of them all. Wondrous Willie Mays of the New York Giants won his three-way battle with teammate Don Mueller and Brooklyn's Duke Snider to take the National League title with a .345 mark while second-baseman Bobby Avila of the Cleveland Indians took the American League crown with a .341 average.

In Boston, meanwhile, slugger Ted Williams of the Red Sox completed his 13th season with a .345 mark and then announced he definitely would not play again.

Williams failed to gain recognition as the League's official leader this year because he did not have 400 official at-bats, but he left behind him the fourth highest lifetime batting average in modern baseball history.

Including his 133 hits in 386 at-bats this year, Williams hammered out 1,937 hits in 5,573 at-bats for a lifetime average of .348. That career figure is exceeded only by T. Cobb's .367, Rogers Hornsby's .358 and Shoeless Joe Jackson's .356 averages.

Mays blasted two singles and a triple in four tries to round out his fabulous campaign as the Giants defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 3-2, in 11 innings.

Mueller had two hits in six tries, finishing second with .342, while Snider went hitless in the Dodgers' 1-0 triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates and wound up at .340. Mays triple was his 13th of the year—also high for the League.

Rookie Karl Spooner set a National League mark and equaled a Major League record in the Dodgers' victory. He struck out 12 batters to give him a two-game total of 27, which surpassed the mark of 26 held by Dazzy Vance. And his second straight shutout as a rookie tied the Big League mark last attained by the Giants' Al Worthington last season.

The Indians bowed to the Detroit Tigers, 8-7, in 13 innings when Fred Hotfield hit a two-run homer.

Williams' lone hit in four tries as the Red Sox crushed the Washington Senators, 11-2, was a homer. It was the 366th of his career—a lifetime figure

exceeded only by Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jimmy Fox and Mel Ott.

The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the New York Yankees, 8-6, in the other American League game while in the other National League contests the St. Louis Cardinals shut out the Milwaukee Braves, 2-0, and the Chicago Cubs beat the Cincinnati Redlegs, 5-2.

Larry Doby of the Indians and Ted Kuszewski of the Cincinnati Redlegs were the only players besides Mays to walk off with top honours in two departments.

Doby led the American League with 126 runs batted in and 32 homers while Kuszewski topped the National League with 140 RBIs and 49 homers.

Minoza led the American League with 17 triples. Stan Musial and Mickey Vernon led in doubles with 41 and 33 respectively and Mueller led the National League with 212 hits while Harvey Kuenn of the Tigers and Nelson Fox of the White Sox shared the American League lead with 2-1.

In the pitching department, Early Wynn and Bob Lemon topped the American League with 23 victories each—the same number with which Roberts led the senior circuit. Sandy Consuegra's 10-3 mark for .342 was tops in the AL percentagewise while New York's Johnny Antonelli led the NL with a 21-7 record good for .750.

THE SCORES
Today's Major League baseball scores were:

Leading Major League Batters

The following is a list of final Major League leading batters (based on 400 official at bats):

NATIONAL LEAGUE

G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Mays, New York	151	505	119	.345
Mueller, New York	153	509	50	.312
Snider, Brooklyn	149	584	120	.341
Musial, St. Louis	143	591	120	.330
Kuszewski, Cincinnati	145	573	104	.326

AMERICAN LEAGUE

G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Avila, Cleveland	143	555	113	.341
Minoza, Chicago	153	568	119	.320
Fox, Chicago	155	58	111	.319
Noren, New York	125	420	70	.315
Berra, New York	151	584	88	.317

HOME RUNS

G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Kuszewski, Redlegs	49			
Hodges, Dodgers	42			
Mays, Giants	41			
Snider, Dodgers	40			
Mathers, Braves	40			

RUNS BATTED IN

G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Kuszewski, Redlegs	141			
Hodges, Dodgers	130			
Snider, Dodgers	120			
Musial, Cardinals	128			
Doby, Indians	128			

RUNS

G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Martinez, Yankees	120			
Snider, Dodgers	120			
Snider, Cardinals	120			
Mays, Giants	118			
Minoza, White Sox	115			

HITS

G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Mueller, Giants	212			
Snider, Dodgers	207			
Fox, White Sox	201			
Snider, Dodgers	199			
Mays, Giants	198			

DOUBLES

G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Mueller, Giants	41			
Snider, Dodgers	41			
Fox, White Sox	41			
Snider, Dodgers	40			
Mays, Giants	40			

LEAGUE STANDINGS

W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	111	.437
New York	103	.511

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.
Chicago	94	.610
Boston	69	.854
Detroit	68	.842
Washington	60	.224
Baltimore	54	.351
Philadelphia	51	.331

AMERICAN LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.
New York	97	.570
Brooklyn	92	.597
Milwaukee	89	.578
Philadelphia	75	.487
Cincinnati	74	.481
St. Louis	72	.468
Chicago	64	.416
Pittsburgh	53	.344

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the 1st Race Meeting 1954/55 to be held on Saturday 9th and Monday 11th October, 1954, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Alexandra House, the Club House, Happy Valley, and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Tuesday 26th September, 1954.

By Order of the Stewards, PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO. Treasurers.

BELGIANS BEAT WORLD CUP WINNER 2-0

Brussels, Sept. 26. Belgium, showing much more initiative in attack, beat Germany, holders of the World Cup, by 2-0 in an international soccer match here today. Germany showed lack of cohesion in the forward line and uncertainty in defence.

The Belgians, who led 1-0 at half-time, were nearly always on the attack. The lively forward line with the experienced centre-forward, Coppens, a constant threat, often found plenty of time to shoot as German defenders stood still. But at the other end, the German forwards were inaccurate and in the second half indulged in long wild shooting.

Belgium went ahead after seven minutes. A bad clearance by the German centre-half Liebrich, enabled Coppens to fasten on the ball, dribble round the defence and push it into the net.

The Belgians continued to attack but the German defence tightened up and managed to keep a firmer hold on Coppens. Blesinger and Klotz combined well and Blesinger went near to equalising the 10th minute with a shot which scraped over the bar.

Shortly afterwards, Germany in the Belgian goal injured a knee and was replaced by Goerts. The Belgians were tackling decisively and hanging on to their lead.

Belgium's second goal came in the 53rd minute when inside-right Anoul scored with a great shot from 15 yards. He had picked up a pass from Lemmerbeek, who had dribbled half-way up the field.

The second goal appeared to take the sting out of the Germans and the forwards indulged in speculative long shots which were often wide of the target. The defence failed to keep the over-threatening Belgian forwards from working into shooting positions.

Five minutes before the end, Klotz had a good chance but his shot was well saved by Goerts and the Belgians finished worthy 2-0 winners.

YUGOSLAVS WIN

Sarajevo, Sept. 26. Three goals by Vucan, the centre-forward helped Yugoslavia beat the Saar by 3-1 in an international football match here today.

The teams were level 1-1 after an even first half. Yugoslavia showed the better teamwork in the second half with Vucanovic, Bobek and Vucan outstanding.

Bobek and Vucanovic netted Yugoslavia's other goals today.

The standard of play was higher than any he had refereed during the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki, he added.

Ellis selected Puskar, Kocis and Boszik as outstanding in the Hungarian team and Netto and goalkeeper Yashin for the Russians.

Remarking upon the discipline and good conduct of both teams, Ellis said that the rule in force here that only the Captain could speak to a referee should be used throughout the football world.—China Mail Special.

"Bayer's" TONIC



THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the Kwangtung Handicap

SATURDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1954

Over 800,000 tickets sold to date.

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close on Friday, 8th October, as follows:—

382 Nathan Road, Kowloon at 4.00 p.m.

5 D'Agular Street, at 5.00 p.m.

Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road, at 6.00 p.m.

The Draw will be held in the Public Betting Hall at the Race Course, at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 9th October, 1954.

By Order of the Stewards, PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO. Treasurers.

PHOTOGRAPHS

by our Staff Photographers

Local Football

St. Andrew's Club

Cross Harbour Race

K.C.V. Swimming Sports

H.K. Council of Women

St. John Ambulance Brigade

American University Club

Silver Mine Bay Holiday Camp

Opening of Endeavourers School

St. Joseph's Old Boys Association

Maitre Lepaulle at Alliance Francaise

North Street Market, Kennedy Town

Opening of St. Maids Technical School

L.R.C. Boys' Brigade

Police Passing-Out Parade

Opening of Football Season

First Lord Admiralty Visit

Welsh Regiment Parade Rehearsal

North Point Government School

Welsh Regiment Beasts Retreat

Local Presentations

Local Christenings

Local Weddings

Local Burials

CHANGES IN THE LAWS OF RUGBY

NEW METHOD TO START A HANDLING ATTACK

By Jock Wemyss

If you are an enterprising captain you are offered a new method of starting a handling attack in LAW 24. PENALTY KICK. It says: "The ball may be kicked in any direction towards the opponents' goal line, but it must travel at least five yards."

Well, those blighters you are playing against, having been penalised, must still retire ten yards from the spot where the kick will be taken. And being skipper of the side awarded the penalty you, of course, take your chance of getting a kick at the ball.

You line out your side just behind you. Then you kick across to a teammate at least five yards away.

See that the ball goes forward. An inch will do, but better make it at least a foot if you don't want to risk the referee hauling you back. Your teammate takes the ball on the run without dropping it, you hope, and starts a glorious bout of handling which ends with a try. For your side, of course, unless you are careless enough to let the other side intercept!

By the way, when you take a penalty kick you can take it at once, provided all your side are behind the ball. The "enemy" must retire without delay to the ten yards line, and while doing so they must not interfere in any way with the kicker or any opponent not in possession of the ball.

Do you understand the mention of a player when taking a penalty

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	18th September	10th October
"CHUSAN"	25th October	20th November
"CARHAGE"	13th October	10th November
"CORFU"	10th November	15th December

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	10th October	10th November
"CHUSAN"	20th November	20th December
"CARHAGE"	10th November	10th December
"CORFU"	17th December	17th Jan. 1955

Via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arriving	From	Sails For
"TREVETHOE"	1st Oct.	U.K.	Kuro
"SHILLONG"	2nd Oct.	U.K.	Otari, Yokohama
"SUNDA"	12th Nov.	U.K.	Japan

Homewards	Loading	For
"SINGAPORE"	30th Sept.	P. Swettenham, Singapore
	1st Oct.	Colombo, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SURAT"	14th Oct.	U.K. and Continent via Straits

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA"	due 30th Sept.	from Japan
	sails 2nd Oct.	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
"WARORA"	due 10th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 10th Oct.	for Singapore, Hongkong, Chittagong & Calcutta
"FULALA"	due 15th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 15th Oct.	for Singapore, Hongkong, Chittagong & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	due 20th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 20th Oct.	for Singapore, Hongkong, Chittagong & Calcutta

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA"	due 10th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 10th Oct.	for Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Bahrain, Kuwait, Persian Gulf Ports & Japan
"OMRA"	due 15th Oct.	from Japan
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Butler Asks U.S. To Effect Freer Trade Policy

Washington, Sept. 26.
Richard Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, called on the United States today to put into effect its avowed policy of freer world trade.

He said the reduction of tariffs and simplification of Customs by the United States might cause some employment "dislocations" in this country but would go a long way toward making the rest of the free world stronger.

Mr. Butler said on NBC's "Meet the Press" television show that Britain would rather trade with the United States than be forced into expanding its non-strategic trade with the Communists.

He noted that many administration officials, including President Eisenhower, have called for freer free world trade. But he indicated that no such policy had yet been put into effect.

BAD IMPRESSION
Mr. Butler said the recent US tariff increase on watches had made a "bad impression" on Europe. But he denied that there was any noticeable anti-American feeling in Europe or Britain.

He declared that Britain and other West European nations were rapidly becoming independent of US aid, but said such "dollar aid" should be continued to some Asian nations to maintain the build-up of the free world.

Mr. Butler said Britain was trading with Soviet bloc nations but that his country was not sending any war materials to the Communists. He said he could not confirm "officially" recent reports that Britain planned to send a trade mission to Communist China.

RUBBER SALES
Mr. Butler defended recent British sales of rubber to the Soviet bloc. "People in countries which produce rubber have to live and that's in the American interest as much as the British," he said.

Mr. Butler was asked how he could justify trade with Communist China in the light of aggressive actions taken by the Red regime since it came into power and its opposition to free world objectives.

"Well, if you cut off trade with all the countries you disagree with, you are apt to get into a difficult situation," he said.—United Press.

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Modern Science—Our Magic Carpet

Data Processing Course By Machinery

By JOE JONES

The fast-growing usefulness of huge electronic "brains"—machines that perform the most complicated mathematical functions in fractions of seconds—is pointed up by the announcement that Harvard University will offer a new course leading to a master's degree in data processing by machine. This course, which will start in the autumn term, is the first offering such a degree in any University.

Many of these amazing "machines that think" are already in use by branches of the United States Government as well as private industry. One of them, the "Univac," which gained international fame by accurately forecasting the returns of the 1952 Presidential election, is being utilized by the US Atomic Energy Commission, Army, Navy, Air Force and Bureau of the Census, in addition to one of the world's largest life insurance companies, which keeps the intricate records of 37,000,000 policy holders with the aid of the great "brain."

ONLY THE BEGINNING
Such machines, miraculous as they are, represent only the beginning of a succession of mechanical "thinking" devices, many scientists believe. For example, suppose we plan to visit South America and want to send out announcements to our friends. According to present procedure, we copy the names and addresses from a notebook on the envelopes. But in the future, our address book will be a spool of magnetic tape. We put a stack of blank envelopes into a machine which reads the tape. We push a button and out come the envelopes, all addressed.

Another machine, predicted for the future is the "automatic translator." Suppose we want to learn Swedish. The first words—almost a "must" when visiting other countries—might be "How Much?" We would dial these words into the machine, press the button marked "Swedish" and the machine would promptly write out "Hur mycket?" It could also pronounce the words several times, so the student could learn to reproduce the sounds.

NEW WEAPON
A new US weapon to combat submarines has been developed by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. It's a helicopter equipped with secret sonar gear, including a device that may be lowered into the ocean to detect underwater craft. The helicopter is described as a hunter-killer with a speed of around 100 knots, and an automatic pilot which its two-man crew may switch on during tedious search flights. It's equipped for both night and daylight operations.

TOOTH DECAY
Are your teeth decaying too rapidly? An under-active thyroid gland may be the reason, say Drs Joseph C. Muhler and William Shafer of Indiana University. These two scientists have found that tooth decay was directly related to the activity of this important gland.

When dried thyroid was administered, it proved as effective as the sodium fluoride which many United States cities are putting in the water in the hope of decreasing dental cavities. Still better results were obtained by a combination of dried thyroid and fluoride.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

By Air

Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 9 a.m.

Japan, 6 p.m.

Korea, 6 p.m.

By Surface

Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m.

Macao, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

By Air

India, Middle East, Africa, 8 a.m.

Philippines, 9 a.m.

Burma, Pakistan, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.

North Borneo, Australia, & New Zealand, 11 a.m.

Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.

Formosa, 2 p.m.

Formosa, Japan, Okinawa & U.S.A., 3 p.m.

Indo-China, 6 p.m.

By Surface

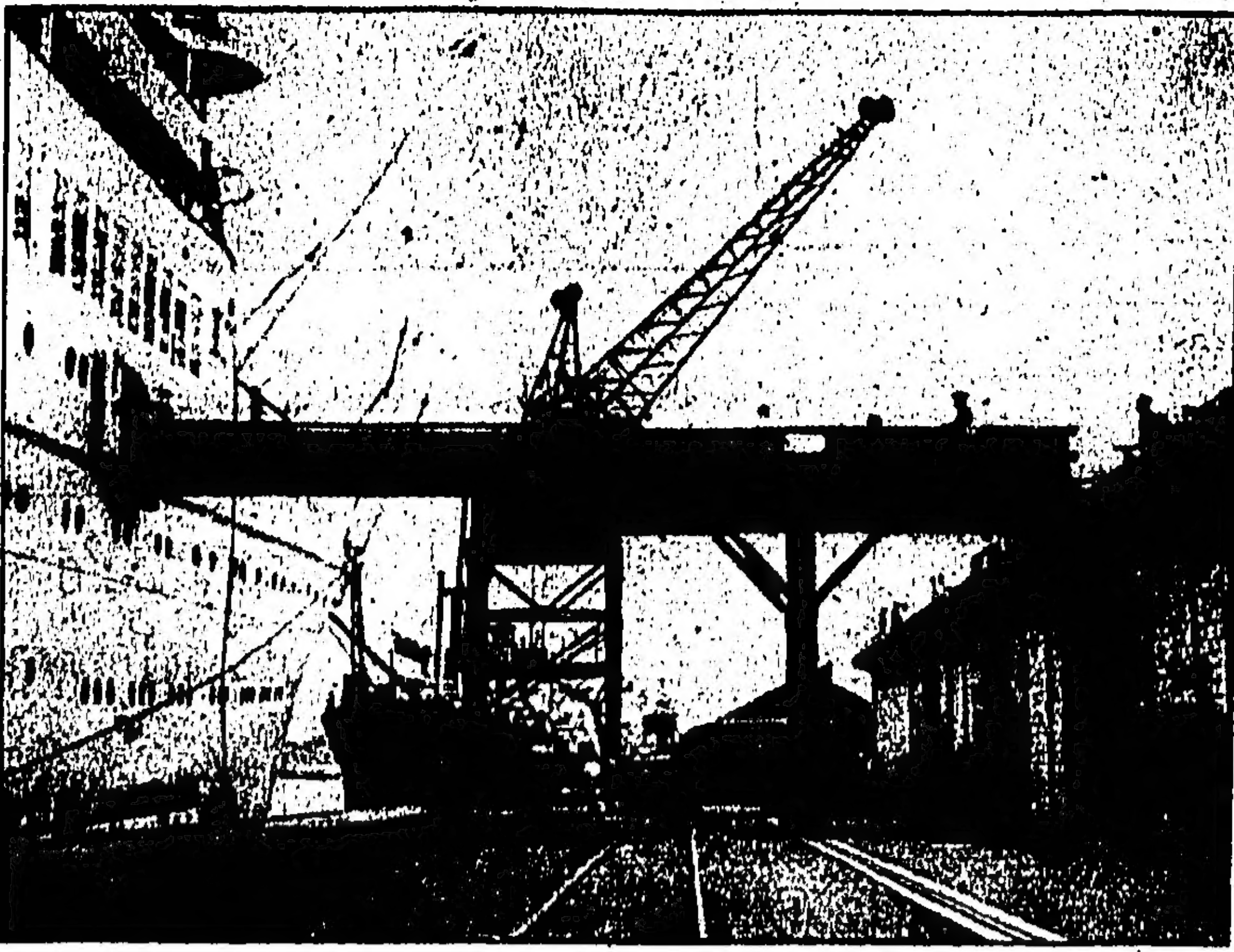
Macao, 9 a.m.

China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.30. Children's Hour: 7.00. presented by Sally Ann (Studio): 8.30. Hugo Winterhalter and his Orchestra: 9.00. The Great Escape: 10.00. "Box 207" Bert Gillett at the Organ (O.B.): 11.00. BBC Bandstand: National Band: 11.30. New Zealand: 12.00. A. J. Smith (BBC): 12.30. Viewpoint: 1.00. A. Weekly Magazine programme devoted to literature, drama and the cinema: 1.30. and introduced by Timothy Birch: 2.00. Book Review by Alison Dekker: 2.30. Comedy films: 3.00. Montygomery Film Reviews and Acting: 3.30. Interview: 4.00. Forty Years in Film: 4.30. Charlie Chaplin: 5.00. Interview: 5.30. Film: 6.00. Interview: 6.30. Film: 7.00. Interview: 7.30. Film: 8.00. Interview: 8.30. Film: 9.00. Interview: 9.30. Film: 10.00. Interview: 10.30. Film: 11.00. Interview: 11.30. Film: 12.00. Interview: 12.30. Film: 1.00. Interview: 1.30. Film: 2.00. Interview: 2.30. Film: 3.00. Interview: 3.30. Film: 4.00. Interview: 4.30. Film: 5.00. Interview: 5.30. Film: 6.00. 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New wharves like the one pictured are features of the newly-opened extensions to the Gold Coast's Takoradi Harbour. Well served with warehouses and rail facilities they will permit more and bigger ships to berth alongside and cut down costly waiting time. These extensions and the new port of Tema have come into being largely due to promises of future prosperity implicit in the £100 million Volta River aluminium project. — Express Photo.

'Mossadeq's Evil Genius' Will Shortly Face Trial For Treason

Tehran, Sept. 26.

Hosain Fatemi, aged 37 years, who was Dr. Mohammad Mossadeq's Foreign Minister and who, according to his enemies, is "the most hated man in Iran," will face trial in Tehran shortly for treason.

No date has been yet set for the trial, but it is expected to open during September.

Fatemi was one of the youngest, most gifted, most radical and possibly most vindictive of the group of Iranian nationalists who rose to power in the wake of Dr. Mossadeq's sudden growth of popularity.

He was feared by many of his colleagues in Dr. Mossadeq's Cabinet because he exercised an uneasy hold over the often confused and third mind of the Iranian leader and could persuade Dr. Mossadeq to agree to anything he wanted—even the dismissal of a comrade.

For this reason, he was called "Mossadeq's evil genius."

Despite two years of increasing power, which he used to the full, the end came at midday on August 19, 1953, in Tehran when Fatemi—still more clever than the rest—was the first to realise that the people were backing the Shah, not Dr. Mossadeq.

He crept out of Dr. Mossadeq's home, the first to leave the fearful Prime Minister, and disappeared for seven months.

Security police, who searched every city in Iran and instituted enquiries in other countries of the Middle East and Europe, eventually ran him to earth in his hideout, a house at Shemiran, six miles north of Tehran, on March 13, this year. Fatemi wept and begged for mercy.

Fatemi was the youngest Cabinet Minister in Iran for a great many years. As soon as Dr. Mossadeq became Prime Minister early in 1951, he appointed Fatemi, then only 34, Deputy Prime Minister, and in 1952 made him Foreign Minister.

He is the second of the leaders of the Mossadeq regime to face trial for attempting to overthrow the monarchy. Dr. Mossadeq was the first and was sentenced on December 21, 1953 to three years' solitary confinement, although the Army Prosecutor had demanded the death sentence.

The Army Prosecutor, Brigadier General Hosain Azmoudi, has also asked for the death sentence for Fatemi. Two other leaders of last August's uprising against the Shah, Dr. Ali Shayerghani and Engineer Ahmad Razavi, are to be tried with Fatemi, also, on treason charges carrying the death penalty.

Fatemi is accused on five counts:

1. Instructing Iranian envoys abroad to ignore the Shah when the latter flew to Rome in August 1953 at the height of the clash between the Mossadeq regime and the royalist forces.

2. Making insulting speeches against the Royal family.

3. Writing insulting newspaper articles against the Royal family.

4. Preparing to set up a Regency Council following the Shah's flight.

5. Preparing to overthrow the monarchy and establish a Republic regime on Communist lines.

Although Fatemi reserved his role in the trial, he was not fully educated, as he was a school boy in 1953.

In 1934, he went to the Stuart Memorial College at Isfahan, 200 miles south of Tehran. This school was founded by the Church Missionary Society and staffed by Britons.

Although he was a Seyed, a title which in the Moslem world means a son, or direct descendant, of the prophet Mahomet, he became a Christian during his stay at the college.

Later, he spent some time studying in Paris and came back in 1948 with the degree of Doctor of Literature.

Those who knew Fatemi well during his years of power say that Dr. Mossadeq relied heavily upon him for important decisions. While other Ministers, and sometimes Ambassadors, would wait for an hour or more outside Dr. Mossadeq's study, often his bedroom, for an interview, Fatemi would walk in without a knock. He was the only man who could do this.

It was Fatemi who pressed the bewildered Mossadeq to break off relations with Britain, which he did in October 1952.

After his appointment as Foreign Minister in 1952, Fatemi became Government spokesman and adopted a severe attitude towards foreign newspapers.

At his first Press conference, he remarked: "I shall not be long about myself the pleasure of meeting these among you who are cubing rumours."

Within a few months, he had expelled four British and one American correspondents and had imprisoned local journalists who worked for foreign news services.

Fatemi earned his title of "the most hated man in Iran" mainly for his extraordinarily bitter attacks against the Royal family and Army leaders.

At one time, he took to referring to the Shah as "that person who fled the country" without the Government's permission.

In radio speeches, which were relayed to all corners of Iran and which shocked the simple, devout, loyal peasantry and the pro-Shah tribal leaders, Fatemi abused members of the Royal family in words which Iranians say, a muleteer would use to "fleece like veiled women" before British and Soviet troops in 1941, when Iran was occupied by the Western Allies.

But in his speeches against the Shah and Royal Family he went too far. His statements on August 17, 1953, at the height of the revolt, were so abusive and shocked so many Iranians that they acted as a boomerang and aroused intense resentment against the Mossadeq regime.

As a result, thousands of peasants, townfolk, troops and tribal leaders were roused to throw their weight on the side of the Royalist forces and helped to overthrow the Mossadeq regime.

Diplomats who were here at the time have said that Fatemi's speeches and his instructions to

the crowds to drag statues of the Shah off their pedestals did more than anything else to swing the mood of the Tehran mobs away from the Mossadeq regime to the side of the Shah.

A young Secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Rome, who ignored Fatemi's instructions to shun the Shah and went to Rome airport to kiss his Sovereign's hand, was instantly recalled by Fatemi.

Three days later, the Shah had returned to Tehran—and the young diplomat was immediately rewarded with a higher position.

Fatemi's sway over the mind of the ailing and emotional Dr. Mossadeq began in 1949 when he edited the newspaper "Bakhtar Emrouz," in Tehran, which became the organ of Dr. Mossadeq's national front.

Bakhtar Emrouz made daily attacks on the oil agreement between Iran and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the negotiations which were in progress in 1951 between General Ali Razmara, the then Prime Minister, and the Company, until the former's assassination.

Fatemi's own career was interrupted by the violence which marked the Mossadeq regime. On February 15, 1952, just after his election to the Majlis (Parliament), he was shot in the stomach by a 15-year-old boy, Mohammad Abd Khoda, who belonged to the Moslem terrorist group, Faydayan Islam (Devotees of Islam).

He spent two months in hospital recovering from his wound before going to Germany for specialist treatment in a Hamburg hospital.

After his arrest, on March 13 this year, Fatemi was stabbed by a member of the self-styled "Devotees of the Shah" group as he was being removed to a military prison.

This wound revived an infection in the old abscess wound and set up a serious illness which kept Fatemi in bed for four months before he was well enough to stand interrogation.

Fatemi has denied all the charges made against him by the Army prosecutor, claiming that he was only acting on Dr. Mossadeq's instructions.

Dr. Mossadeq, during his trial last winter, stated that Fatemi acted on his own responsibility in ordering envoys abroad to shun the Shah. The old man said "I'm not a hero and I won't say that I ordered him to do these things whilst looking me in the eyes, then I will plead guilty to all your charges without one more word."

Fatemi's trial is expected to reveal what links existed between the former Foreign Minister and leaders of the Judeh (Masseh) or Communist party.

Many Iranians believe that towards the end of his term as Foreign Minister, Fatemi was working to introduce a Communist ruling elite into power.

He is married and has a two-year-old son. His wife is the daughter of a senior Iranian General.

Fatemi has two brothers, both of whom are now in the United States. One is a Special Agent

JAP COTTON EXPORTS

Lifting Of African Embargo Serious Blow To Lancashire

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Sept. 25.

News that the embargo on Japanese cotton textiles in three British East African territories is to be lifted is the second blow that Lancashire has received within a week.

Only a few days before they learned that important East African markets are to be thrown open to their bitter rivals British cotton leaders were told their exports were being squeezed out of several other Commonwealth countries by cheaper Japanese goods.

Further shocks may await the industry. For the Anglo-Japanese payments agreement, which opened the door to greater Japanese exports to the sterling area, is now under review. The Japanese are not satisfied that Britain has done all she can to lower barriers against their exports to the Commonwealth and are demanding further concessions.

It is small consolation for Lancashire, facing its own domestic troubles, that cotton textiles are almost the only goods in which the Japanese hold competitive advantage over their trade rivals.

Cotton leaders in this country are less impressed by wider arguments in favour of making room for Japan in world trade by the fact that Japanese cotton goods are ousting their own exports in British West Africa.

According to figures published by the British Cotton Board, this week Japanese exports of cotton piecegoods to West Africa increased from 3.61 million

square yards in the first quarter of this year to 10.72 million in the second quarter. Over the same period British exports to these markets declined from 29.33 million square yards to 23.57 million.

The British industry fears that what has already happened in other markets, starting with East Africa as more and more colonial governments exercise their own authority to import up to their full requirements of Japanese goods.

One of the main arguments in favour of more lenient treatment for Japanese exports to the sterling area is that Japan, cut off as she is from her traditional Chinese markets, must be enabled to earn her living, if not on humanitarian grounds, then to prevent her going Communist.

Lancashire cotton leaders might be more impressed by this argument if the United States, which helped rebuild the Japanese cotton industry after the war, now showed some willingness to buy more from Japan.

But, as Mr. Cyril Lord, one of the leaders of the British industry, pointed out in a letter to the Economist, Mr. Dulles' first approach to "exceptional measures" he foreshadowed to help Japan solve her economic problems was his statement that Japan cannot expect to increase her exports to America.

MORAL OBLIGATION
As some British cotton leaders see it, the United States is under not only political, but moral obligation to take more Japanese goods.

The Americans, said Mr. Lord, helped the Japanese build up their spinning capacity after the war from 1.3 million spindles to 8.5 million. They moreover, were of the latest American type "far more modern than the average Lancashire machinery."

But this was not all. America then created a demand for her raw cotton by lending Japan money to buy it and recently said Mr. Lord, the United States Administration approved a further five-year loan to enable Japan to keep up the demand and the price.

"America," Mr. Lord went on, "look only 34 million yards of fabric Japan produced last year against the 690 million yards of Japanese cloth we took into our Empire markets. We ourselves only exported \$18 million yards."

TO SUIT THEM
Even if we did buy more from Japan, Mr. Lord argued, it would not necessarily keep Japan in the Western fold. Any help we gave would influence only a small minority of the Japanese, and, if and when it suited them to turn to the East they would do so.

Why then should we damage ourselves economically and industrially? asked Mr. Lord. "We have built up an industry," he said, "in which decent wages and conditions exist. We are not subsidised by the Government and when we export it has to be on a basis of raw material plus labour costs. Not so Japan; her industry is so intimately connected with the Government that provided she gets access to markets she can manoeuvre prices any way."

ANOTHER POINT
Another point of view that has been put forward is that more Japanese goods should be admitted to help raise the standard of living of colonial people.

This is an argument of Professor J. E. Meade, one of Britain's best known economists. "It is a fallacy," he says, "to suppose that the standard of living in this country is prevented by members of the Commonwealth from buying their supplies at the cheapest available price."

Agricultural Credit Bank

Istanbul, Sept. 26.
The international conference on agricultural and co-operative credit is to create an international agricultural credit bank. It was announced here today.
The bank will grant credits for agricultural development in member countries which include Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey.
The conference ended last night.
The organization was founded in 1932 to represent an international level agricultural credit institutions and organisations.
—Reuter.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Singapore, Sept. 26.

The 70 cents per pound rubber price is proving a stumbling block to market activity in Singapore, the leading rubber brokering firm of Holiday Cutler Bath and Company Limited said in their weekly market report today.

The report said buyers lost interest at the seventy-cent level but when it came down below this mark sellers disappeared.

Acceptances by Australia, accompanied by some factory buying and off-take to Japan of number one sheets earlier in the week, helped to steady the market but not enough to maintain the level and profit-taking and some liquidation of stock brought a lower closing.

The middle of the week saw political news reversing the trend and eventually brought New York and European continental buyers.

Over the period the report said there has been no real change in conditions and no trend one way or the other but the political situation may have more influence in the near future.

The United States estimate of consumption for the month of August at 70,000 tons is well below the country's monthly production of 100,000 tons, partly attributed to the strikes.

Malayan production during August was 52,566 tons and stocks were practically unchanged at 110,487 tons.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$326,200. Neat quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HSK Bank 1725 1730

East Asia 100

INSURANCES

Union 900 915 70 0 0 10

Underwriters 0 30

SHIPPING

Waterside 20 0 0 0

APRIL 20 0 0 0

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 0 0 0 0

Providence 22 70

COAL

HSK Land 14 70 15 500 0 14 30

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 26.

The stock market moved further this week, to negotiate the peak of the 1929 boom advance.

Prices got to the best levels since Sept. 20, 1929, in the industrial average. Rails were strong.

At the close of the week, the industrial average stood at 391.07, up 0.33 points on the week, and compared with the week-end high of 391.17 set on Sept. 3, 1929. Rails were at 118.44 up 2.11 and utilities gained 16 cents to 61.45, within a small fraction of the high since 1921.

Net gains in the market ranged to more than 5 points on the week. Standard Oil (Indiana) started 11 1/2 points to 59 1/2 on announcement of a 100 per cent stock dividend.

Oils generally were the best gainers. Royal Dutch rose 4 1/2 points, Monterey, 3 1/2; Texas Co. 3 points and Jersey Standard a half point.

AUTO OUTPUT

General Motors helped by outlook for a big year in auto output, a \$35,000,000 Army gun contract and a \$100,000,000 expansion in Britain ran up more than 4 points to a new high.

Strength was noted in the airlines, rails, coppers, chemicals, farm implements, sulphurs, fertilizer shares, and some of the tobacco.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company successfully completed a financing programme involving issuance of \$250,000,000 in 3 1/2 per cent debentures.

This helped the market in that it represented an insatiable investment demand for stocks and bonds—bonds where they represented a good return. There was a tendency to let go of bonds where yields were small and not likely to rise.

Metal issues were helped by a firming price for copper in the world market and the influence of stockpiling.—United Press.

London Markets Rally On New Account

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Sept. 25.

London stock markets remained unsettled and prices moved irregularly in the first two days of the week, but with the opening of the new account on Wednesday they rallied strongly and by the end of the week the recovery appeared to be well under way.

Selling of stores shares before the end of the old account was the chief feature earlier in the week. Speculators paused to take stock of the situation and this was sufficient to bring prices tumbling down.

Canadian and English preferred were the chief sufferers. These shares, after touching 54s 6d at the beginning of the month, were down to 52s at the start of the last account. By Tuesday—the last day of the account—many had slumped to 50s 7 1/2d. Other store shares suffered too, though less severely. But Woolworths moved against the trend on the hopes of higher dividends to come following the announcement of a fifty per cent free share issue. They gained 4s 4 1/2d to peak 52s 6d on the week.

The rise in price of copper led to all round gains among Rhodesian producers. Nchanga was up 18s 9d to the peak 221s 8d; Rhodango advanced 8s to 88s.

STRONG RALLY

After its earlier dullness the industrial share market staged a strong rally and prices moved steadily upward, helped by a flow of good company news.

Although Imperial Chemical Industries four per cent interim dividend against last year's equivalent of three per cent was in line with market hopes, the announcement was followed by a 7 1/2d fall in shares on profit taking. But this loss was more than recovered on Friday when shares closed at 40s 5d, a rise of 1s 7 1/2d on the week.

The gut-wrenching market continued quietly firm throughout the week. The market was helped by the fact that the new account was well under way and the old account was closed.

United Drapery also resisted the downward trend, helped by a good half-yearly dividend and figures. The 1 1/2 per cent interim dividend maintained the capital has increased by the recent 100 per cent share issue. The share gained 10 1/2d to 42s 4 1/2d on the week.

STORES BRIGHTER

With the start of the new account stores took on a brighter look and several issues regained some of their earlier losses. Canadian and English preferred ordinary advanced to 84s 4 1/2d; the House of Fraser, up from 40s 4 1/2d to 42s 4 1/2d; and the old account to 47s 4 1/2d and 48s 4 1/2d.

In the latter half of the week, however, the market was helped by the fact that the new account was well under way and the old account was closed.

